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shown in Candle-Dipping, or in Flax-Spinning, or in Silk-Braiding, or in Soap-Making.

One pleasure which the historical student has in Mrs. Earle's writings is that they all deal with facts, wholly apart from the creations of fancy. So many writers have attempted to handle the two together that the historical part has been distorted, and often hopelessly confused with the fictitious. The linen cover of the volume is ornamented with a device in the style of a sampler, wrought in the old cross-stitch needle-work—an appropriate symbol of the Colonial Home.

EDWARD G. PORTER.

*Historic New York*, being the Second Series of the Half-Moon Papers. Edited by MAUD WILDER GOODWIN, ALICE CARRINGTON ROYCE, RUTH PUTNAM and EVA PALMER BROWNELL. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1899. Pp. xii, 470.)

THERE is no lack of system and careful supervision in the publication of The Half-Moon Papers, the second series of which appears under the title *Historic New York*. These monographs, upon topics relating to the history of New York City, were originally intended to meet the demands of students in classes organized by the City History Club. The first series, edited by Maud Wilder Goodwin, Alice Carrington Royce and Ruth Putnam, was the most successful effort ever made to popularize the history of colonial New York. The second series, which has the services of a fourth editorial associate, Eva Palmer Brownell, shows no diminution in any essential excellence. The present volume contains twelve monographs, each with an appropriate bibliography, and there is an index to the whole work which seems to be adequate. In the bibliographies no important omission is noted unless it be the Tory history of New York by Judge Jones.

Edwin Vernon Morgan writes upon "Slavery in New York, with special reference to New York City." It is to be regretted that Mr. Morgan has not enlarged his otherwise excellent essay with a more complete account of the Negro plot of 1712 and of the panic of 1741. The latter event is closely comparable in New York history with the Salem Terror in Massachusetts in 1693. It deserves more space. A concise history of Tammany Hall comes from the skilful hand of Dr. Talcott Williams. The only fault of the sketch is its brevity. Surely, for the purposes of the History Club, the Croker period, virtually omitted here, is the most important of all.

"Old Prisons and Punishments," by Elizabeth Dike Lewis, is a model of its kind; so also is "The Bowling Green," by Spencer Trask. The City Hall Park and the Bowling Green are the two "Commons," which, in New York's history, correspond to the famous "Common" in Boston. In historic action and interest neither of them needs to fear comparison with the sod so sacred to every Bostonian. In City Hall Park stood the liberty pole, chief cause of the battle of Golden Hill.

Here Hamilton spoke. Here still stands the old jail where the patriot McDougall was confined in 1770, and where Provost Cunningham, in 1777, brought his drunken guests after dinner in order that he might "exhibit his prisoners as one would a cage of animals. 'There is that damned rebel, Ethan Allen, sir,' he shouted, 'Allen! get up and walk around.'"

"The New York Press and its Makers in the Eighteenth Century" is the joint contribution of Charlotte M. Martin and Benjamin Ellis Martin. It lacks, first, a few paragraphs of quotation from the articles for which Zenger was arrested, and, secondly, a suitable account of William Livingston's lively *Independent Reflector*. Out of the fulness of his knowledge Berthold Fernow discourses upon "New Amsterdam Family Names and their Origin." Elizabeth Brown Cutting makes a careful, scholarly study of "Old Taverns and Posting Inns," doing full justice, of course, to Fraunces's famous tavern. "The Doctor in Old New York" is the subject assigned to Dr. F. H. Bosworth, who traverses the period from the beginning to the Revolution. The first accredited doctor in the city was John La Montagne, who arrived there in 1637. He was a schoolmaster and a politician as well as a physician, was appointed a member of the governor's council and commanded a garrison of fifty men at the Hope, which was the Dutch fort at Hartford, Conn., not at New London, as Dr. Bosworth seems to think. Emma Van Vechten describes "Early Schools and Schoolmasters of New Amsterdam," the substantial part of her work being the early history of the still existing "School of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church of New York." It was founded in 1633 and placed under the care of Adam Roelantsen, who took in washing to eke out his slender stipend. Dr. William R. Shepherd writes acceptably of "The Battle of Harlem Heights," basing the story chiefly upon Professor Henry P. Johnston's admirable monograph. "The Origin of Breuckelen" is explained by Harrington Putnam. The last study in the volume, "The Neutral Ground," by Charles Pryer, presents some picturesque anecdotes of the depredations of Royalist Cowboys and Patriot Skinners in Westchester County, but it is scarcely up to the standard set elsewhere in the volume. References to authorities are inadequate, no map of the region is shown, and there is no mention of the André case, which is the most famous tragedy of The Neutral Ground.

This volume, like its predecessor, is finely illustrated and beautifully printed. In view of its professed purposes it has one serious defect. That is the limitation of each monograph by the attempt to crowd twelve of them into one issue. If the editors would publish but five or six of these excellent studies in a year, they might insure adequate treatment for each topic. Such a subject as Tammany Hall ought to have one volume to itself. The substance of The Inferno cannot be profitably condensed within the fourteen-line limits of a sonnet.